THE SILVER COINAGES OF RICHARD II, HENRY IV, AND HENRY V

By W. J. W. Potter

INTRODUCTION

The coins of these reigns, nearly all scarce or rare, present many very interesting features and problems, covering as they do a period of transition from the early style of Edward III to the typical late medieval coinage of Henry VI.

Very little if anything has been written on the first two reigns since the series of articles in the Numismatic Chronicle by F. A. Walters from 1902 to 1906. The coinage of Henry V was dealt with at some length by Dr. Brooke in his 'Privy Marks of Henry V', published in the Numismatic Chronicle for 1930, but as might be gathered from the title, this was written from a somewhat circumscribed viewpoint.

I have thought, therefore, that it might be opportune to re-examine these coinages with the evidence now available, and try to provide workable classifications and descriptions for the use of the student, collector and specialist, and also a new approach to some of the outstanding problems.

It may be wondered why I have not included the gold coinages in my survey. I certainly hope to be able to cover these in later articles, but I would say here that I think there are advantages to be gained in dealing with the two metals separately. While there are naturally many points of correspondence in the two series, it has been my experience that to try to force them into a single classification inevitably leads to errors.

I have also left out of these articles the ecclesiastical issues of small silver from York and Durham, which in this case will probably be covered by a more competent hand than mine.

Among much help received from various sources I am especially indebted to Mr. E. J. Winstanley for the use of his unrivalled collection of casts of groats and halves, without which it would have been impossible to cover the field adequately.

I. Richard II

Richard II was only eleven years old when he succeeded his grandfather in June 1377. He inherited an impoverished treasury, ruinous expenses of mismanaged wars, and minting conditions which made a healthy coinage virtually impossible. Merchants continually complained that the realm was being denuded of its gold and silver, making internal trade most difficult, while the low price offered by the mint for the precious metals made it unprofitable for them to bring bullion to be coined. The fact is that the world price of silver had risen in terms of produce, and only a reduction in the weight of the penny would have eased the situation. This, however, was prohibited by law and was not considered during this reign.
The actual state of the silver coinage in 1377 is more difficult to determine. Copious issues of groats and halves had been made during the ten years following the introduction of these two coins in 1351, but thereafter there was a rapid fall in silver output, and in 1377 it was running at about 1,000 lb. per annum against 32,000 lb. in 1351-61. It is reasonable to think that an adequate supply of the larger coins, more or less worn, was still in circulation, but the position as to the small change, the pennies, halfpennies, and farthings needed by the public for day-to-day purchases, was very different.

During almost the whole reign of Edward III very few of these small pieces had been issued—except perhaps for the period 1335-51—and they are very scarce today. Mr. Stride in his series of articles on the Mint, published in Seaby's *Coin and Medal Bulletin*, quotes indentures of 1356 and 1357 laying down that 1/30th of the silver coined should be struck into halfpennies, but it seems unlikely that even this small percentage was actually provided. The mint-masters were always reluctant to strike these small pieces, which were most difficult to handle and provided inadequate profit. We find petition after petition being presented to Parliament in the years from 1377 to 1390 asking that the king should compel the mint-masters to strike some small money.

To provide a general picture of the silver issues of the reign, I propose first to give the figures for bullion dealt with, as published by Miss E. Stokes in the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1929. For this reign they are given in £. s. d. of money coined, and not in lb. oz. and dwts. of bullion purchased as for all later reigns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Output</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 20.9.77-29.9.84</td>
<td>£7,079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.9.84-29.9.87</td>
<td>2,618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. 19.1.88-29.9.89</td>
<td>£9,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 29.9.89-29.9.90</td>
<td>1,795</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.9.90-29.9.91</td>
<td>2,188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 29.9.91-9.12.92</td>
<td>3,983</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.12.92-29.9.93</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.9.93-29.9.95</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.9.95-29.9.96</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 29.9.96-29.9.98</td>
<td>969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.9.98-15.10.99</td>
<td>3,220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,145</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I have divided the figures into five periods of varying activity which, in fact, coincide with similar periods in the political and economic history of the reign. The first ten years are those of the king's minority, when others ruled in his name, and an output of about £1,000 of silver per annum was maintained as in the last years of Edward's reign. This period ended with Richard's first assumption of personal power, but this was almost immediately checked by the Appellants, who controlled the country for the next two years, and mint activity in silver fell almost to zero. We have already seen that it was during these twelve years that Parliament was continually being petitioned for the issue of small change, and the silver of the period therefore most probably comprised the scarce early groats (my type I), and the bulk of the commoner 'middle period' groats and halves (my type II).

The king's resumption of power in the spring of 1389 was the signal for a great increase in mint output; in fact, the following two mint years from Michaelmas 1389 to Michaelmas 1391 provided the largest annual production of silver coin of the reign. I have read, though I cannot now trace the reference,
that the king at this time supplied a large amount of bullion from his own treasury for the striking of small silver. At all events 'middle-period' half-pennies are quite common today, and I think it reasonable to assume that the bulk of the issue of these two years did in fact consist of the small silver so desperately needed. At any rate we have the surviving coins, and the petitions to Parliament apparently ceased for a time after 1390.

It was in this short period also that the king was able to reverse the anti-French policy which had existed since his minority as a legacy from his grandfather, and finally to conclude a short-lived truce with France. This may well explain the first omission of the French title on some dies of all denominations but the groats, which may not have been struck at all at this time.

After this burst of activity there followed five years of very poor issues of silver, barely reaching £200 in any year, due to the renewal of the war with France and its gross mismanagement, which caused serious economic difficulties in the country. All this was brought to an end by the king's French marriage, followed by the last four years of the reign, a period of improved trade and finance, when Richard again asserted his personal power. The result was increased activity at the mint once more and the yearly output rose steadily to exceed the £1,000 mark. To this period we can certainly ascribe the late coinage with the new busts and lettering (my type III), as well as the second appearance of coins of all denominations except the groat without the French title.

What happened at the mint after the tragic events of August, September, and October 1399 will never be known. Henry's mint-master and warden took over on 15 October, and it may well be that they found that Richard's warden had removed most of his dies and punches. We can only guess from the meagre evidence left us the expedients which were adopted to satisfy the new king's need for immediate cash, and these will be discussed when we come to the few coins which have survived from this period.

Groats. The coins left to us fall very naturally into four classes, distinguished by differences of lettering and bust. The earliest groats are almost exact copies of the late Post-Treaty groats of Edward III, having the same bust with smallish oval face, round eyes, and broad nose, and the same rather irregular lettering, especially distinguished on the obverse by the copula ‘Σ’, and on the reverse by the small ‘M’ (M1). These groats of type I are rare. I have traced about twenty specimens from four obverse dies.

The next and most common group, while preserving the bust of type I, is immediately distinguished by the change of copula to the form ‘Σ’. At the same time the outer circle lettering was made regular in size by the replacement of the large letters with others of slightly smaller size, except for the reverse ‘M’, which had to be made somewhat larger and of better form (M2). On the reverses the inner circle lettering, after a period of experiment in shapes, settled down to a distinctive form with long, pointed serifs. On these type II groats a remarkable uniformity was preserved over a considerable number of dies, with a high standard of workmanship. These are the common groats of Richard II, and I have noted about fifty specimens from perhaps twenty obverse dies.

I have suggested that these coins of type II were struck prior to 1391. In the
latter year, according to Ruding, Walter de Bardi, the Florentine, who had held the mastership of the mint since 1363, died or retired, and the long series of groats with the old familiar bust and lettering, starting in the Treaty period of Edward III, and continuing through the Post-Treaty, came to an end.

During the following four years of very limited silver issues we do not know the name of the master, but it is possible that the transitional dies with the new waisted lettering with rounded serifs appeared during this period. In 1395 we get the first mention of a new master, Malakine or Mullekyn, and this date coinciding with a renewal of activity at the mint was probably the starting point for the final series with the new busts, distinguished by the punches for the hair, especially that on the left of the head, being set at an angle so as to leave a space by the cheek. These groats constitute type III, and are difficult to find in good condition. I know of about twenty-five specimens from seven obverse dies.

Finally, to provide a nice problem for the numismatist, there are the rare groats with crescent on the breast, and the dies with the English title only which were not used in Richard’s reign but kept to be altered for Henry IV’s light coinage in 1412. Of the former there are four coins from two obverse dies, and of the latter I know of seven coins from three obverse dies.

Here is a summary of the groats of my four types:

**Type I.** Obv. Bust and lettering as Edward III Post-Treaty, copula H. Rev. M1 as Edward III.

(a) Die 1—RRANGCE:D.
(b) Die 2—RRANGCE (One pellet over crown?)
(c) Die 3—RRANG?.
(d) Die 4—RRANG?.

**Type II.** Obv. Bust as I, new regular letters with copula S, RICARDD:DI. Rev. M2.

(a) RRANG?, 3 pellets over crown (1 die).
(b) RRANG? no pellets (5 dies).
(c) RRANGIE (11 dies).
(d) RRANG (1 die).
(e) RRANG (1 die).

**Type III.** Obv. New busts with hair wide at left or both sides, new waisted lettering with curved serifs. Rev. M2, lettering as obv. except IIIc which has M1 and small letters.

(a) RRANGC, bust and crown as I, RICARDD:DI (1 die).
(b) RRANG, bust no. 2, crown as I, RICARDD:GI (1 die).
(c) RRANG, bust no. 3, crown no. 2, RICARDD:GI (5 dies).

**Type IV.** New style bust and crown, RICARDD:DI, crescent on breast instead of fleur, RRANGIE. New style lettering.

(a) Die 1—elaborate fleurs, drapery line.
(b) Die 2—normal fleurs, no drapery.

To discuss these four types in detail, in type I as can be seen, it is possible to list each obverse die, distinguished by the ending of the legend. It is possible that these dies were in use simultaneously, as all are found with reverses.
of type II. However, while the reverses found with dies 1, 2, and 3 are of the earlier styles, the three I have noted with die 4 are of the normal or later style of type II. Furthermore, die 1 is the only one of the four to have the peculiar form of ‘R’ with the short leg (R1) found on all the Post-Treaty groats of Edward III. The order in which I have placed them is therefore probably that of their production. Die 1 (Pl. XIX, 1), incidentally, is unique in showing part of the Irish title, but I do not think that any particular significance is to be attached to this.

Die 2 (Pl. XIX, 2) presents a problem in having what looks like a pellet over the central lis, as on some late Edward III groats. I have examined the three known coins from this die and none shows a clear separation of the pellet, but I think from the position of the BM specimen in the tray (incorrectly placed in type II next to the coins with three pellets), that this was the coin which Whitton had in mind when he mentioned the existence of a Richard II groat with one pellet above the crown in his supplement to the 1950 edition of Brooke’s *English Coins*. There is a half-groat with a similar extension to the central lis.

The reverses of type I are distinguished, as already mentioned, by the small ‘M’ (M1) and also by the plain, straight-sided inner circle lettering of which the ‘N’, ‘I’, ‘T’, and ‘A’ are typical (see illustration). For convenience of reference I have lettered the nine known dies I have noted: A–H and J (see list at end). These reverses have a greater similarity to the Post-Treaty groats of Edward III than have the obverses, as seven of the dies have R1 in A D I V T O R, and only two have the new R2 as found on three of the four
obverses. There are, however, no die identities or links between the coins of the two reigns in all those I have examined.

Though the outer circle lettering of both the Edward and Richard reverses was probably struck from the same punches in most cases, new, taller, and slightly different letters were used for the Richard II inner circles. The stopping also is different. All the Richard dies have the usual outer legend reading: ^POSVI/DEVM/X DIVTOR/AM:MGV, except D, which probably has a saltire after POSVI, and F, which has a saltire after MGV, but H, with a saltire before LON, is the only die with stops in the inner circle, whereas the Edward III reverses all have two or three saltires therein.

The obverse dies of type II are much more numerous than those of type I, but, as will be seen, there are still only four forms of legend ending. So far I have identified seven dies of (a/b) and eleven of (c), but only one each of (d) and (e). The close resemblance one to the other of the dies with the first two forms of legend makes it very difficult to distinguish them, the only exception being the single die of (a), which has three pellets above the crown, one over the central lis and one over each of the two small intermediary jewels (Pl. XIX, 3). This die was probably the first of type II to be produced, as, of the eight specimens I have noted, three have reverses of type I while the other five all have early reverses of type II, whereas I know of only one other II/I mule, a coin in my collection with obverse FRANCIE, die 1 (Pl. XIX, 4).

The dies of forms (b) and (c) probably appeared more or less in the order shown on the list of known specimens, prepared in accordance with the reverses found with them, but it is not to be assumed that all the FRANCIE dies appeared first, to be followed by all with FRANCIE. On the contrary, the two forms seem to have been used concurrently, as is proved by the fact that certain unusual forms of letter, such as the small ‘A’, are to be found on dies of both forms. Furthermore, different dies of (c) are found with reverses of both types I and III, so that they must have been in use both at the beginning and end of the currency of type II. It is to be doubted, therefore, whether the form of legend ending had any chronological significance.

The solitary die I have found with the ending FRANCIE is represented by two identical coins with a normal reverse (IIf), one in the B.M. collection and one in my own. Of the die with the ending FRANCIE, however, I have found six examples, only one with the normal type II reverse, the rest being early or transitional reverses of type III (Pl. XIX, 5). This, therefore, was probably the last of the type II dies to be produced, and it was apparently used in a rusty or damaged state, as there are large flaws in the field to the left of the bust. This may be due to a delay between its production in 1391 and its use perhaps in 1395, if this interim period saw the issue of small coins only.

The reverses of type II are of special interest and complexity by reason of the fact that they show various stages in the development of the standard form of lettering for the inner circle. I have listed six forms, on reverses which are all, of course, distinguished from those of type I by having M2 in the outer circle, i.e.:

IIa—is as type I, i.e. N1, I1, T1, A1.

IIb—has N1, I1, and A1, but T with small pointed serifs, T2a.
Pi—has N1 and I1, and A2a matching T2a in shape of serifs.
Pib—has new forms of N and I with long pointed serifs, N2, I2, but the original plain T, T1, and A1.
Pic—has N2 and I2 with either T2a and A1, T2a and A2a or a new form of T with thin pointed serifs extending above and below the crossbar (T2b) with A1.
Pif—the standard form, has N2 and I2 with T and A both having very long, thick, pointed serifs, T2c and A2b.

Most of the reverse dies have the normal legend as type I, but two of the three known dies of Pic and die IibA have double saltires before GIVI, implying a close connexion between them, while the die IIbB has POSVI. Die IIbC has the inner circle legend misplaced, with T2S instead of GIVI coming beneath POSVI. One die of IIb also has this misplacement and is further distinguished by double saltires after POSVI.

One cannot be certain of the order in which the first five forms of lettering appeared, but that shown is reasonable. Of the first four there were probably only three dies of each, of which I have already noted all but two of Pic. These are the only type II reverses I have found with the first three obverses of type I and this would confirm their early character and relationship. Because of the varied lettering I have included in form Pib, groats of this class are more common and I have noted eleven dies, while of Iif the dies are so numerous and so much alike that I have not distinguished them.

With type III we enter upon the most interesting of the periods, and one about which there has been a certain amount of misunderstanding. This has been due in large part to the scarcity of available coins in reasonable condition. When Walters wrote his articles he had apparently been able to find only two poor specimens after much searching. In the BM collection there are five, three from the same obverse die, while in the two Lockett sales there were only three examples of this type (1349, 3057, and 3058). I have been fortunate in having been able to study the casts of twenty-one different coins collected together by Mr. Winstanley and the late Mr. Whitton. As a result of this study the following facts emerge:

Type III coins are distinguishable from the earlier groats by the lettering alone on the first die, and then by the lettering and the bust. The chief characteristics of the new lettering are the waisted uprights and the rounded and concave serifs, particularly noticed in such letters as the ‘I’ in the outer circles and the ‘N’ and ‘I’ in the inner circle on the reverses (N3, I3). It is often called ‘fish-tail’, but I do not think this a very happy description, as fishes’ tails are usually pointed. The ‘N’s in LONDON are often double-barred, which may be some form of privy-mark, and the final ‘N’ no longer carries the contraction mark.

As to the busts, the old standard bust, which had hitherto served since the time of Edward III with no stylistic change, was abandoned and we find several slightly different versions of a new style bust, all but the first distinguished also by a new type of crown (see illus.). The characteristic of these busts which has been most remarked is the hair. On the old standard bust both curl punches were positioned close to the cheeks with the left one slightly lower than the other. On these new busts either the left-hand punch alone or both punches are set at an angle, leaving a gap by the cheeks in a way recalling
some of the light groats of Henry IV, and bringing the ends of the two sets of curls level.

The misunderstanding regarding these busts which is mentioned above concerns this resemblance to the groats of Henry IV, as in many cases the wrong type of groat has been described as being ‘like Henry IV’. Even Walters was guilty of this in one instance, while another example which might be quoted is lot 1384 of the Grantley sale. This mule groat of types II/III, with a perfectly normal type II bust, is described as having a ‘late type bust like Henry IV’, and the note beneath says: ‘Both Lord Grantley and F. A. Walters considered these heavy groats to belong to Henry IV.’ This last comment is totally wrong, and I do not think such a suggestion has ever been made.

The changes in bust and lettering which constitute type III were not made simultaneously. In fact, the new lettering first appeared on the reverses found with the last obverse dies of type II, as already mentioned. These reverses I have called type IIa, and they can also be termed ‘transitional’, as they show intermediate stages in the form of the ending of the outer-circle legend between that used on the reverses of types I and II and that finally adopted for the standard type III reverses, which I have called IIIb, i.e.:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverse</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I and II</td>
<td>-MGV-</td>
<td>IIIaA—MGV?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IIIaB, C, D</td>
<td>MGV*</td>
<td>IIIaE—MGV</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The five transitional reverse dies I have noted are found as follows:

IIIaA with a type II FRANCIG obverse,
IIIaB, C, D with the type II obverse die ending FRANC,*
IIIaE with the second of the two transitional obverse dies now to be described.

What is obviously the first of the new obverse dies has the new lettering but the old bust and crown, with the king’s name spelt RIGHRD*D as before and legend ending FRANG. This transitional die has other interesting features. Firstly, the arches of the tressure are irregular and ten instead of nine fleurs have been put in, there being an extra one to the left of the crown. Secondly, a really extraordinary feature is the R in FRANG, for which, apparently, no punch was available, as it has been made up by using the I punch and adding the down-stroke and a double crossbar with a graver. I know of no similar occurrence, except the equivalent half-groat die which will be described later, the lettering of which was struck from the same punches. Even when all letters were not struck with single punches, i.e. prior to 1355, they were still made up by the use of punches and not with a graver.

This by no means exhausts the interest of this particular die, for I have in my collection three coins from it with reverses of types I, II, and III (Pl. XIX, 6, 7, 8). Here again I can recall no really comparable instance. It is, of course, the use of the type I reverse which is most curious, and I can advance no reasonable explanation, beyond the old excuse of a mint error, which I always distrust. Incidentally, I know of only one other coin from this die. It has a type II reverse and is in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford.

The second transitional die mentioned is that ending FRANCI with a malformed ‘I’. This has a new style bust with youthful face and round chin, and
new curl punches set rather wide at the left side, but retains the old style crown. It has the new lettering, of course, and the king’s name is now written RICARD • DEI as on the definitive dies of type III. I have found four coins from this die, two with a reverse from die IIIaE (Pl. XIX, 9), and two from reverse die IIIbE. Finally, we have the normal type III obverses, with the new style bust, but also a new style crown and the king’s name RICARD:DEI, of which I have noted five dies, each with a slightly different bust (Pl. XIX, 10).

The reverses found with these regular type III obverses are, with two exceptions, of the normal type IIIb, with double or single-barred ‘N’s and the outer legend reading MGV. The exceptions are a type II/f reverse found with die 3, and an unusual style reverse which I have listed as IIICa, found with an obverse from die 6. This reverse has a normal inner circle with single-barred ‘N’s, but the punches used for the outer circle are smaller than usual and include M1. Identical lettering is to be found on reverses of rare type III half-groats.

Finally, we come to type IV, the very curious and rare groats with a crescent on the breast. When Walters wrote originally on the silver of this reign one specimen only was known, in the hands of a Mr. Green of Dublin and illustrated on pl. xix, 15 of his article. This is now in my collection (Pl. XIX, 11). A second one from the same obverse die (no. 1) came subsequently into his possession, was sold in his 1913 sale (Lot 219) and passed to the BM collection. More recently, two further specimens have turned up from a second obverse die (no. 2), one of which is now in the collection of Mr. Mangakis and the other in mine (Pl. XIX, 12).

The two obverse dies are very similar, having certainly been prepared from the same letter and bust punches. They differ only in that no. 1 lacks a fleur on the left shoulder, while no. 2 lacks the normal drapery line at the bottom of the bust. The reverses are from four different dies, but here again the same letter punches have almost certainly been used for them all, and, in the case of the outer circles, the same punches as for the obverse lettering, notably the ‘I’ and the small ‘A’. As in the case of the obverses, however, differences of detail are to be found. On two of the dies (1 and 3) the ‘N’s in LONDON are unbarred, while the endings of the outer circle legends read as follows: 1 and 3—M:MGV, 2—GM:MGV, 4—GM:MGV.

The groats of types I, II and III have represented a continuous series, linked by the various mules. The crescent groats, however, are in many respects an isolated unit. Though in general style they resemble the groats of type III, there are many points of difference in the bust and lettering. Nevertheless, if the general picture be taken, the indications are that they were contemporary with the early or transitional groats of type III, and the evidence for this, when summarized, is in fact quite impressive.

First, there is the ending of the reverse legends. We have already seen that what I have called the transitional reverses of type III (IIIa), found with the late type II and early type III obverses, have the endings: MGV, MGV, and MGV, as compared with the normal type II ending MGV and the type III MGV. Three of the crescent groat reverses take the first-mentioned transitional form and the fourth the last-mentioned. Then we have the beginning of the obverse legend, which on both dies takes the form RICARD:DI,
as found on the earlier groats up to and including the first of the transitional type III dies, after which it became RICARD:GHI.

Another indication is to be found in the busts. These, as already stated, are quite different from any normal die in face and crown, but while the curls have been struck from the punches used for the FRANCI die and all later dies, they have been placed exactly as found on the earlier dies up to and including this FRANCI die,—that is, fairly close to the cheek with the left one ending slightly lower than the right, and entirely different from the later type III form farther away from the cheek on the left with the right one slightly lower than the left. In other words, they could be contemporary with the FRANCI die.

The lettering admittedly is a puzzle. The majority of the letters on both sides are undoubtedly from the normal type III punches, but others, such as the ‘I’ and ‘A’ on the obverse and the ‘I’, ‘A’, ‘M’, and ‘T’ in the reverse outer circle, are very distinctive in style, and I have been unable to find them on any normal Richard II die. This, however, merely emphasizes the isolated nature of this issue.

I have already suggested the possibility that the transitional dies did not appear until 1395, with the advent of the new mint-master, and if this was so the crescent groats might well have been produced about the time of the king’s French marriage in November of that year. Unfortunately I cannot offer any suggestions as to the significance of the crescent in this connexion, nor any reason why a special issue made at that time should not have been produced with the same punches as the normal dies.

I think I should now deal with the theory that these coins represent the missing heavy groats of Henry IV. This theory was first advanced by Walters, and, according to a note beneath the BM specimen, it was also the view of Mr. Whitton. In support of his views Walters made the following points:

1. The crescent was a personal emblem of Henry IV and it occurs elsewhere at this time only on the heavy noble and quarter-noble of Henry IV.
2. As regards the unbarred ‘N’s in LONDON, which appeared on the reverse of his coin, Walters says: ‘It resembles the heavy half-groats of Henry IV . . ., the only example of this peculiarity of which I am aware’, and also
3. ‘The reverse pellets are large and joined together in a form which I have only noticed on the light groats of Henry IV.’

As to the crescent being a personal emblem of Henry IV, Walters quotes Holinshed’s Chronicle to the following effect:

King Henry IV having notice of the conspiracy of the Earl of Kent, retired from Windsor Castle, upon which the Earl went to Sunnings and declared that Henry of Lancaster was fled, and that King Richard was at Pomfret with 100,000 men. To cause his speech the better to be believed, he took away the King’s cognizances from them that wore the same, as the collars from their necks and the badges of Crescents from the sleeves of the servants of the household, and throwing them away, said that such cognizances were no longer to be borne.

This latter certainly seems to show that the crescent was a cognizance of Henry IV, but, on the other hand, it is quite incorrect to say that it occurs
elsewhere only on Henry IV gold. It is also found on the nobles of Edward III and Richard II. The unbarred ‘N’s, too, are also found on late half-groats of Richard II, while the large pellets are in fact on Henry V and not Henry IV reverses, so that none of these points carries much weight. In heraldry, the crescent is the mark of the second son, and Richard was certainly the second son of the Black Prince, his elder brother having died in infancy. Further, the only other monarch on whose coins the crescent appears on the breast, Edward IV, was also a second son.

The real crux of the problem is, I think, who was responsible for the issue? If it was Richard, to whom all the evidence of style seems to point, then it is difficult to suggest why the crescent was used, and why the issue was so completely isolated from the normal coinage. If, on the other hand, it was Henry IV, then there are two possibilities, both assuming a special issue during the interim period after Henry had taken over but before Richard’s murder, but certainly not referring to the regular coinage struck by Henry after his coronation, which we know was in his own name.

The first possibility is that, by marking it with a crescent, Henry wished to show that, though the coinage was in Richard’s name, he was in fact the power behind the throne. This assumes that the crescent was Henry’s mark. The second is that Henry might have wished to draw attention to the very doubtful claim to the throne which he intended to make. This was simply that he himself was descended from Henry III’s first-born son Edmund, who, because he was a cripple, had been passed over in favour of Edward I, from whom Richard claimed descent, and who was therefore really the second son. Hence the crescent to indicate Richard’s secondary position.

There remains one other set of groat dies of Richard II which have not yet been described, namely the three with the English titles only, which were apparently not used in Richard’s reign but were preserved to be employed for Henry’s light issue of 1412, with his name struck over RICHARD. Two of these are similar in style of bust and lettering to the late type III coins with the new bust, though identity of punches cannot be traced. The third (Grueber 310) is of entirely different style, approximating more to some light groats of Henry IV both in bust and lettering. Neither of the first two bears any resemblance to the crescent groats, but the lettering on the reverse of the third, as also the legend ending E&M:EV, does certainly recall the crescent reverses, especially no. 4. These ÁNGULÆ groats will be described fully in the article on Henry IV.

Half-groats. It is probably true to say that, in some reigns, the half-groats are of lesser interest than the groats, being but smaller versions of the large coins with many gaps in the series. In the case of Richard II, however, though the halves, as usual, are scarcer than the groats, they are of equal importance and significance, while presenting problems of their own the solution of which helps to confirm some doubtful points which arise with the groats.

I have been able to examine in all some fifty different halves in coin and cast form, but have noted only eight obverse dies used in their striking. Of these five resemble the early type II groats and one the Transitional groat III–1, while the remaining two, each known only by a single coin in the BM collection, are of special character not represented in the groats.
The five type II obverse dies (Pl. XX, 1-5) are certainly closely connected. All the busts have been struck from the same crown and face punches, closely resembling those used for the last two Edward III Post-Treaty halves (LAL 19, 23), and almost all the letters on each are identical, one exception being the small ‘A’ which appears on one die. All these letters, in fact, can be found on type II groat dies 1 and 2 with the FRANCES legend and die 1 of FRANC with the three pellets above the crown. It should be mentioned that the same punches were usually employed for the outer-circle lettering on both groats and halves, but different ones were required for the reverse inner circles.

Another indication of the connexion between these five dies and the earliest type II groats is the pellets which appear over the crown on three of the dies. Two of these show three pellets as on the groats and the other one above the central lis. Incidentally, I originally listed one of the former dies as having two pellets only, but the central lis has a definite prolongation on all specimens I have seen and I think it reasonable to conclude that this is a third pellet.

There is one puzzling difference between these halves and the groats, and that is that three of the five obverses have the English title only while the other two show the French title as well. In this instance, however, I do not think we can look for any political reason for the variation, in view of the probability that the five dies were produced during a fairly short period, and, as will shortly appear, with the three having only the English title separating the two showing also the French title.

The number of reverse dies found with these type II obverses is about the expected figure of 15, and they show little more diversity than the obverses. However, though they all have R1, two of the fifteen have R2, and these earlier reverses I have classified as Ia and Ib respectively. All the rest have R3 as on the obverses, and these I have designated type II. The normal form of this latter type (9 dies) has the ending GM:MGV with no stops in the inner circle, and I have called it IIa, but there are three abnormal dies, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Die</th>
<th>Reverses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IIb</td>
<td>ends FR:MGV, with saltire in place of the initial cross,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ic</td>
<td>has OIVI,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id</td>
<td>has OIVI.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There is no question that any of these are Edward III Post-Treaty dies, and that the coins struck from them are really mules with the previous reign. The normal late Edward III reverses all have R1 and saltire or pellet stops in the inner circle, though none is known with saltires before OIVI. It is true that two have no stops in the inner circle (LAL 16, 20), but there is no die-link between these and the only two known Richard dies with R1.

The attempt to place the first five obverse dies in order of production is fraught with some difficulty, as the three obvious factors on which to rely, that is, the form of legend, the occurrence of the pellets and the types of reverse, are not easy to reconcile. I can only suggest the following arrangement as being what I think the most satisfactory in all the circumstances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Die</th>
<th>Obverse</th>
<th>Reverses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>no pellet. Rev. Ia, Ic.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-5</td>
<td>no pellet. Rev. IIa, IIc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-5</td>
<td>D:6:REX:ANGL:FRANC</td>
<td>no pellet. Rev. IIa, IId.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I think it reasonable to place the FR die with three pellets first, as it is known with two of the three early reverses. The ANGLIE die also with three pellets could follow, but I prefer to place that with one pellet next, as it is the only other known with an early reverse. The other three dies with and without pellets could have appeared in any order, as there are reverse die-links between 3/4, 3/5, and 4/5, but I have thought it reasonable to put the two without pellets together, with the second die having the French title last, as die no. 6 has a similar legend. It is unfortunate that none of the obverses is known with a later reverse as found with dies 6–8, but this merely emphasizes the probability that the five dies were a separate and fairly early issue.

The next die, no. 6, has a bust from the same punches as nos. 1–5, but the lettering is that used on the Transitional groat die III–1, even to the curious ‘F’ made up from the ‘I’ punch and strokes from a graver. It has the French title in the form: D • 6 • REX • ANGLIE • S • FRAX, and is without pellets over the crown. The transitional character of the die is confirmed by the reverses found with it. Of the six specimens I have noted, one in my collection is unique in having a normal type II reverse (IIa), while the other five have reverses from three different late-type dies.

Two of these dies have outer circles struck from the same punches as the obverse lettering, and slightly larger letters in the inner circles which bear more resemblance to type II than III. The legend ends GM • MgV with M2. I have called these type IIIa. (See Walters sale 1913, 206.) The third reverse die is of a new style which presents some very curious features. The outer legend has several letters similar to those of the other two dies, but others are of the irregular early style found on the Edward III Post-Treaty halves, notably R1, M1, and the E. The inner circle lettering, on the other hand, recalls type III of the groats. The outer circle legend in this case ends M • MgV—the only example of this ending I have found on the halves. I have called this type IIIb (see Pl. XX, 6, 7, 8).

This leads on to a consideration of obverse dies 7 and 8, the lettering of which has much in common with that of this reverse, type IIIb. As already stated, there are two coins only known from these dies, both in the BM collection (Pl. XX, 9, 10). They each have a reverse of type IIIb, but there is no die-link between them nor with the reverse of this type found with die no. 6. On these two reverses, incidentally, the outer legend ends GM • MgV as usual.

These obverses are quite different in style from anything that has gone before. The busts have been struck from the same punches, having a rather childish, oval face, but the crowns differ considerably, that of no. 7 being disproportionately wide and almost of a size large enough for a groat die (10 mm.). Neither has the French title but the legend endings are different, viz.

No. 7—RICARD • DEI • GRA • REX • ANGLIE,
No. 8—RICARD • DEI • GRA • REX • ANGL.

The lettering, as already stated, resembles that of the reverses type IIIb, that is, some of the Edward III Post-Treaty punches have apparently been used, particularly the R's, which are all R1 except for the first R in RICARD on die no. 7, which is R2.
There are two points which should be mentioned regarding die no. 8 (illustrated Walters sale 1913, 220), which is probably the later of the two. Firstly, where the breast fleur usually appears there is a large worn mark bearing some resemblance to a crescent, and this, therefore, must be the coin to which Whitton refers in the supplement to Brooke's *English Coins*, as the half-groat with crescent on the breast. Although the mark looks most unlike a fleur, it will be necessary to wait until a less worn specimen turns up before a definite pronouncement can be made.

The second point concerns the name **RIGHRD**. When this coin was sold in Walters' sale (1913), the following note appeared in the catalogue: 'The name officially altered and partially mutilated.' I do not think that this can be maintained. The lettering is certainly rough in appearance, but this is mostly due to damage and wear on the edge of the coin. Letters that are clear, such as the two 'R's (R1), the 'C' and 'A', seem to me to be perfectly normal.

We now come to one of the most extraordinary problems I have yet encountered in the hammered series, more puzzling even than the crescent groats, and that is the existence of half-groats with obverses of Edward III, i.e. the Lawrence dies 19 and 23 already mentioned, and reverses of Richard II types IIIa and IIIb. Both these obverses, incidentally, are known with quite normal Edward III reverses, so that they were originally used in his reign. Here is a list of the halves concerned as far as I have been able to trace them:

**Obv. 1: EDWARDVS • REX • ANGU • H • FRANCI**

Rev. 1—Edward III Post-Treaty, pellets before GIVI and ION (WJP)
,, 2—,, no stops in i/circle (Lockett sale 1322)
,, 3—Richard II type IIIa (as reverse with die 6) BM, Fitz., GVD
,, 4—,, type IIIb (Lawrence pl. ix. 1) (BM) (Pl. XX, 11–13)

**Obv. 2: EDWARDVS • REX • ANGU • H • FRANCI**

Rev. 1—Edward III Post-Treaty, pellets before GIVI, ION (WJP)
,, 2—Richard II, type IIIa (WJP), (GVD)
,, 3—,, type IIIb (WJP), (EJW) (Pl. XX, 14, 15)

Once more I have found no die-links between the type IIIb reverses found with these Edward obverses and those already noted, so that probably six of them were made, i.e. the normal number for two obverse dies. The IIIa reverse noted with obverse no. 1 is, however, the same as that found with one of the halves from die 6. The two Edward III reverses with pellet stops are also from different dies. The Edward III reverse die without stops differs from the single example listed by Lawrence with another Edward III obverse in having no mark of contraction over the second 'N' of LONDON which is a feature of all the normal Post-Treaty reverses, so that this die is definitely abnormal.

As to where these Edward/Richard mules fit into the picture, it seems probable from the foregoing that they were contemporary with the late Richard II dies nos. 6, 7, and 8, and were certainly produced towards or at the end of Richard’s reign. Mr. Blunt\(^1\) is of the opinion that they were used by Henry IV and not by Richard at all, and certainly I cannot conceive of any normal

\(^1\) *Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress*, London, 1936.
conditions in which Richard would have found the need to use twenty-year-old dies to strike his own coinage. With Henry IV, however, the case is different. When his warden took over the mint in October 1399, with, we may be sure, orders to produce an immediate coinage, the discovery of the two Edward half-groat dies in good condition would have been a godsend. The use of the late Richard reverses with these would, of course, have been quite in order. Whether also Richard’s obverse die no. 8 was used with the name partially obliterated, which Mr. Blunt thinks was the case, must for me remain doubtful for reasons already mentioned. It is very unfortunate indeed that we should have only one coin from each of dies 7 and 8, as the existence of further specimens might well throw more light on the many puzzling features of these late coins.

Small silver. I will conclude with a provisional description only of the pennies, halfpennies, and farthings. This section of Richard’s coinage is being thoroughly studied by Mr. Frank Purvey, and it is to be hoped that an article from his pen will soon be available in the Journal.

London pennies are very rare. Perhaps a score of specimens, mostly worn, are known. A much greater coinage of this denomination was issued from the ecclesiastical mint of York, both from dies made at the Tower and dies of local manufacture, and a few specimens are also known from Durham. Many of the Tower penny dies were prepared from the half-groat bust punches with the tressure omitted to give the necessary room, while the standard letter punches as used on the groat and half-groat obverses were also employed.

Halfpennies were the common small coin of the reign and some two or three hundred of these have survived. Their size and the condition of the average specimen is such, however, that they are very difficult to classify. For these, new bust punches had to be made, but the standard letter punches were still employed.

The farthings are probably rarer than the pennies, and there is very little that can be said about these very tiny but usually very well-made little pieces.

The surviving pennies may be divided simply into three classes:

I. With English title only, king’s name RICARDVS

II. With French title, with or without lis on breast. (The latter was reported by Walters, but I have not seen this coin.)

III. With English title only, king’s name RIOKRD.

These three types correspond fairly well with the half-groats. Nearly all the busts and lettering on dies of nos. I and II were quite certainly prepared from the punches used for the half-groat dies 1/5, including the penny with lis on the breast. In the BM collection, however, there is a penny of type I with the legend: RICARDVS • RIX • ANGLIE, having a smaller bust with a different crown and R2 instead of R3 in RICARDVS. This may be from the earliest penny die. All the reverses of these first two types which I have seen have Roman ‘N’s in LONDON and saltire before GIVI. If this latter is a privy mark, it is curious that it is found only on one of the half-groat reverses.

The rare pennies of type III which I have traced are from two obverse dies, probably prepared from the punches used for the half-groat die no. 8, in-
They both have the legend: **RICARDO • RGX • ANGLIAE**, but one has a quatrefoil after the last word (die 2). The reverses have Lombardic ‘N’s in **LONDON** and no stops. That these were the last penny dies to be prepared and used has been demonstrated by Mr. Blunt in his article above-mentioned, and in a particularly conclusive manner. He instances the following coins:

1. **Obv.** Type III, die 2, quatrefoil after **ANGLIAE**. **Rev.** Richard II late letters with Lombardic ‘N’s in **LONDON** (BM).

2. **Obv.** Same die as 1, but RICARDO cut through on the coin, not in the die. **Rev.** Henry IV lettering and extra pellet in one quarter (Fitzwilliam Museum).

3. **Obv.** Henry IV heavy die. **Rev.** Same die as 2 (Walters sale 1913, 234).

This Richard II/Henry IV mule is of the greatest interest because of the undoubted mutilation which the name RICARDO has suffered. Unfortunately, we cannot say whether this was officially done or not, because the cut has been made on the coin and not on the die. It does, however, add a little more weight to the suggestion that the king’s name was mutilated on the half-groat from die 8.

In the late Mr. Carlyon-Britton’s collection there was also a most interesting mule pair of Richard II and Henry IV pennies having reverses from the same late Richard II die with Lombardic ‘N’s in **LONDON**. These are a Richard II penny with obverse of type III die 1, without the quatrefoil after **ANGLIAE**, and a Henry IV heavy penny from obverse die 1. These links between the small silver of the two reigns will be further discussed when writing of Henry IV.

All but a very few of the halfpennies have the English title only, in the form: **RICARDO • RGX • ANGLIAE**, differing only in the stops which may be single or double saltires or single or double pellets. A few rare dies have annulet or quatrefoil on the breast. The latter is sometimes called a slipped trefoil, but it appears to have been made with a saltire punch. It is among the dies with the late type of bust and lettering that we find the rare halfpennies with the French title: **RGX • ANGLIAE • F.** Other late dies have **ANGLIAE’, ANGLIAE, and ANGLIAE, but all are scarce. The earliest reverses are probably those with Roman ‘N’s and saltire before **CIVI** as on the pennies, but the great majority, whether early or late, have Lombardic ‘N’s in **LONDON**.

The tiny, neat farthings, which, however essential for the public, were such a nuisance to make and handle, are not known with the French title. The obverses usually have double pellet stops but examples are known with a rose after **RGX.** All the reverses have Lombardic ‘N’s in **LONDON** and some rare specimens have roses instead of pellets in the angles of the cross to match the obverses.

*To be continued*

**LIST OF KNOWN RICHARD II GROATS WITH DIE COMBINATIONS**

**Type I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Die 1—FRANCIÆ • D</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
<th>(WJP)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IB</td>
<td>(BM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IF (MEV+)</td>
<td>(CEB)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE SILVER COINAGES OF RICHARD II, HENRY IV, AND HENRY V

Rev.  IH (ION) (RCB ex Roth, Grantley)
    "  IIA (CIVI) (WJP ex RCL 1347)
    "  IIB (POSVI*) (DM)
    "  IIC (BM)
    "  IID (EJW)

Die 2—FRANCIA .  .  .  Rev.  IA (WJP)
    "  IC (EJW)
    "  IID (BM)
    "  IIE (BM)
    "  IIf (WJP)
    "  IIg (RCL 3055)

Die 3—FRANCIA .  .  .  Rev.  ID (POSVI*) (BM)
    "  IIg (BM)
    "  II/ (RCL 3055)
    "  II/ (AHB)

Die 4—FRANCIA .  .  .  Rev.  IF (EJW)
    "  IE (BM)
    "  IE (Ash.)
    "  IIg (WJP)
    "  II/ (RCL 3055)

TYPE II

(a) FRANCIA, 3 pellets over crown

Die 1 . . . . . . Rev.  IA (EJW)
    "  IB (Fitz.)
    "  IF (MQV*) (WJP ex RCL 1345)
    "  IIaB (CIVI) (ECL)
    "  IIbC (BM)
    "  IIcA (WJP ex RCB)
    "  IIcE (BM)
    "  IIeB (DBM)

(b) FRANCIA, no pellets

Die 2 . . . . . . Rev.  IIdB (BM)
    "  IIcC (EJW)
    "  IIeD (BM)
    "  IIeF (RCL 1348)
    "  IIeF (RCB)

Die 3 (Small ‘A’ and sloping ‘C’) Rev.  IIeF (BM)
    "  IIeH (WJP)
    "  IIeJ (BM)

Die 4 . . . . . . Rev.  IIf (WJP)

Die 5 . . . . . . Rev.  IIf (BM)

Die 6 (Large ‘C’ in FRANC) Rev.  IIf (BM-3)
    "  IIb (WJP)

(c) FRANCIA

Die 1 (Small ‘A’, normal initial cross) Rev.  IG (WJP)
    "  IIaB (CIVI) (BM)
    "  IIaE (RCB)
    "  IIf (BM)

Die 2 (Small ‘A’, large i. cross, inner circle cut away) Rev.  IIaD (WJP ex HAP)
    "  IIaD (BM)
    "  IIeH (WJP)
    "  IIeI (BM)
    "  IIeJ (BM)

Die 3 . . . . . . Rev.  IIaD (RCB)

Die 4 (Stroke to left of breast fleur)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Die</th>
<th>Rev.</th>
<th>Type III</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>IIg</td>
<td>(BM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>IIg</td>
<td>(WJP)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IIg</td>
<td>(BM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>IIIaE</td>
<td>(BM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>IIIaE</td>
<td>(WJP ex RCL 1349)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>IIIaE</td>
<td>(FAW XIX 13)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>IIIbE</td>
<td>(EJW)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>IIIbE</td>
<td>(BM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>IIIbE</td>
<td>(CEB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>IIIbE</td>
<td>(BM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>IIIbE</td>
<td>(BM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(CEB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(CEB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(CEB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(CEB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(BM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(BM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(DM)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(WJP ex RCL 3057)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(WJP ex RCL 3058)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following abbreviations are used throughout:

- Ash. = Ashmolean Museum, Oxford
- AHB = A. H. Baldwin
- CEB = C. E. Blunt
- RCB = R. Carlyon-Britton, dec.
- GVD = G. V. Doubleday
- Fitz. = Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge
- LAL = L. A. Lawrence, dec.

List of Coins Illustrated

(All are in my collection unless otherwise stated)

Plate XIX

1. Groat, type I—FRANCIGED (Die 1); Rev. I A. (Irish title).
2. Groat, type I—FRANCIG (Die 2); Rev. from same die as 1.
3. Groat, type II/I—FRANCIG (Die 1, 3 pellets over crown); Rev. IF.
4. Groat, type II—FRANCIG (Die 2); Rev. IIc.
5. Groat, type II/III—FRANCIG (Die 1); Rev. IIIaD.
6. Groat, type III/I—FRANCIG (Die 1); Rev. IJ.
7. Groat, type III/II—Same obv. die as 6; Rev. IIf.
8. Groat, type III—Same obv. die as 6; Rev. IIIbD.
9. Groat, type III—FRANCIG (Die 2); Rev. IIIaE.
10. Groat, type III—FRANCIG (Die 3); Rev. IIIbF.
11. Groat, type IV (Crescent on breast, die 1); Rev. 1.
12. Groat, type IV (Crescent on breast, die 2); Rev. 4.

Plate XX

13. Half-groat, type II, die 1—ANGU • S • RR; Rev. Ib.
14. Half-groat, type II, die 2—ANGU • S • RR; Rev. IIb (BM).
15. Half-groat, type II, die 3—ANGU • S • RR; Rev. IIa.
16. Half-groat, type II, die 4—ANGU • S • RR; Rev. IIa (BM).
17. Half-groat, type II, die 5—ANGU • S • RR; Rev. IIa.
18. Half-groat, type III/II, die 6—ANGU • S • RR; Rev. IIa.
19. Half-groat, type III, die 6; Rev. IIIa.
20. Half-groat, type III, die 6; Rev. IIIb.
21. Half-groat, Obv. Edward III, die 8; Rev. Edward III.
22. Half-groat, Obv. same die as 21; Rev. IIIa (BM).
23. Half-groat, Obv. same die as 21; Rev. IIIa (BM).
24. Half-groat, Obv. Edward III, die 9; Rev. Edward III.
25. Half-groat, Obv. same die as 24; Rev. IIIb.
26. Penny, type I—RICARDVS • REX • ANGLIE; Rev. CIVITAS • LONDON (BM).
27. Penny, type II—RICARD • REX • ANGLIE • S • FRANCI; Rev. as 26. (Bas).
28. Penny, type III—RICARD • REX • ANGLIE; Rev. CIVITAS • LONDON (BM).
29. Halfpenny, early—RICARD • REX • ANGLIE; Rev. CIVITAS • LONDON (BM).
30. Halfpenny, late—RICARD • REX • ANGLIE; Rev. CIVITAS • LONDON (BM).